



and Chartism in Leeds, 1837-1844

Dr Vic Clarke

vic.clarke.1837@gmail.com

@vjc_torianist



Front page advert for the NS in
Leeds Mercury,
 11th November 1837.

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the Supplement, will be 1s., being 3d. more than the usual Price of the Paper.

* * * Orders should be given immediately to secure Copies of the Supplement.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR respectfully announces to the Public, that the FIRST NUMBER of his NEW WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, entitled

THE NORTHERN STAR,

And LEEDS GENERAL ADVERTISER, will be published On SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1837.

Price, 43d.

As a POLITICAL ADVOCATE, the *Northern Star* will plead the Cause of the Millions against Aristocratic exclusiveness—the Cause of Labour against unfettered Capital.

As a NEWSPAPER, the *Northern Star* will contain the Latest and Best Local Information it is possible to obtain; Parliamentary Intelligence, and Foreign News will be given at such length as their importance demand.

As a JOURNAL of COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS, neither pains nor expense will be spared to obtain the earliest information from the best sources, and every exertion will be used to make the *Northern Star* worthy the attention of Mercantile Men.

Another leading feature of the Paper will be, that a portion of its columns will be devoted to the answering of questions, and giving advice, upon all legal points; so that any one may thus obtain a Barrister's opinion free of other expense than the postage of application.

In a word, the *Northern Star* will be, in every respect, as perfect, and as leading a Newspaper as Talent, Application, and Money can produce.

* * * With every Month's Number of the *Northern Star*, (for the First Year,) will be presented to each Subscriber, a

SPLENDID PORTRAIT

of some distinguished Political Character, engraved on Steel, by a first-rate Artist, and printed on paper of the best quality. Size, Royal Quarto.

The Public are requested to observe that these Portraits will not be of the stamp of those usually presented to Newspaper subscribers. They will be found really worthy of acceptance, and will form, when completed, a choice Portrait Gallery of the most Distinguished Characters that have figured on the Political Stage.

Orders and Advertisements received by the Publisher, J. Hobson, at the Office, 5, Market Street, Briggate, Leeds, and by all Booksellers.

A NNUITY FOR MR. WILLIAM
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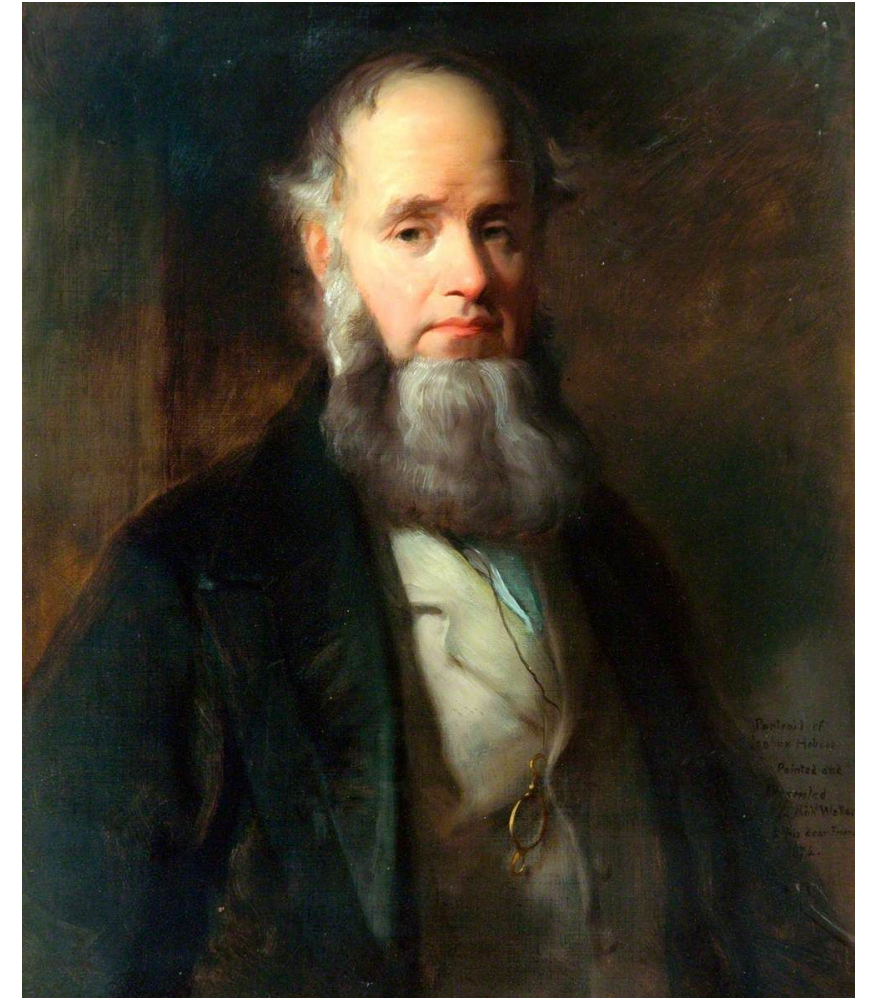
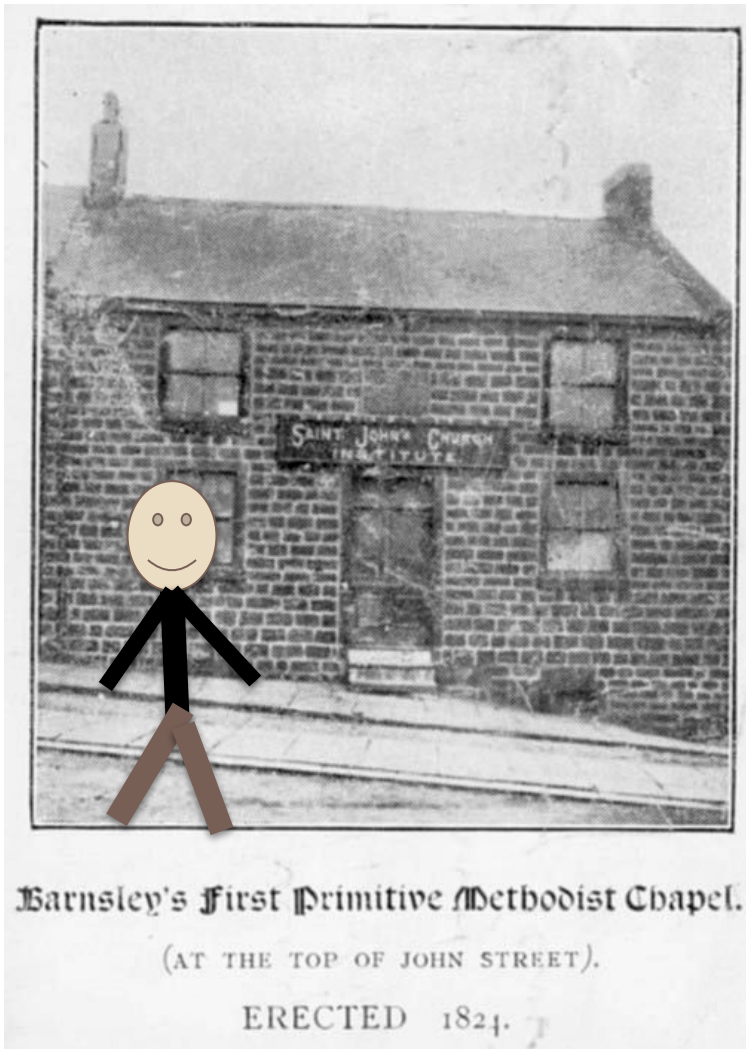
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Left to Right: William Hill('s house), Feargus O'Connor, and Joshua Hobson



NOTHING can possibly prove an Individual's Patriotism more than the efforts he is making in behalf of his afflicted countrymen. The strength and bulwark of any nation lies in the happy frames of her Sons and Daughters.

"A bold Peasantry, our Country's pride," once reduced to effeminacy, stand a poor chance of successfully competing with the encroachments of foreign interference, or of domestic tyranny. In the pale and languid invalid, there is seldom the spirit to maintain an independent position when assailed by the insidious or threatening attacks of the Oppressor, but he seeks rather to conciliate, or even concede a point, than to resist the infliction of a wrong; thus having once allowed the iron to enter, like a wedge, by slow degrees, it was driven home, and the tottering fabric of liberty comes to the ground. The revolutions and fall of Empires prove this to be correct, and the history of progressive independence, from the commencement of time, furnishes us with the fact, that those mighty deeds of imperishable fame, which grace its pages, have been achieved only by the healthy and vigorous; the mind partaking of the nature of the body, glowing with rational enthusiasm, has asserted its right, and the strong arm of daring achieved the victory.

In Politics, every one seems to be well acquainted with the various evils that afflict society, and yet, but few are found sufficiently enlightened or bold enough to prescribe a remedy. It is just so with the diseases incident to the human frame; all can talk of and lament their existence, and yet few indeed can be found to point out the means, sufficiently within the reach of all men, for obtaining their removal. The extensive use of Parr's Life Pills has, however, dispelled the mist of ignorance, and tens of thousands who have been cured of the most inveterate maladies are now gratefully employed in recommending their more general adoption.

If every family in the kingdom would keep a supply of this incomparable Medicines by them, premature old age would never happen, and seldom indeed should we behold in our streets the pale and haggard look, the consumptive cheek, or tottering debility; we should rise as a people and improve as a nation.

Adverts

CHARTIST BEVERAGE.

MESSRS. CROW and TYRELL beg to call the attention of the Chartist Public to the BEVERAGE prepared by them; as a Cheap and Wholesome substitute for Taxed Coffee. Its nutritious qualities are equalled by none in the Market; while its mode of Preparation renders it vastly superior to the Trash offered for Sale by those who regard not the health of the Consumer. As a Means of supporting the "Executive Committee of the National Charter Association," and as a Means of crippling the Governmental Exchequer, it may be made a ready and powerful weapon in the hands of the Sons of Toil.

A single Trial will prove its superiority over other Preparations of like pretensions.

Prepared and Sold by the Proprietors, 81, Belgrave Gate, Leicester.

The Proprietors have great pleasure in announcing that Mr. J. HOBSON, Publisher of the *Northern Star*, has become GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENT for the CHARTIST BREAKFAST POWDER, for the District of Yorkshire. He has now a large quantity in Stock, both at Leeds and at Huddersfield; from which he is authorised to supply the Associations and other Retail Vendors at the same Prices as the Proprietors themselves. Orders addressed to him will meet with prompt Attention.

- *Northern Star*
- 18th June 1842 p. 5.

Just Published, the 12th Edition, Price 2s. 6d. in a Sealed Envelope, and sent Free to any part of the United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order, for 3s. 6d.

THE SILENT FRIEND,

A MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has established her empire:—with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION; local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRITATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration: the destructive effects of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner; the Work is ENBELLISHED WITH ENGRAVINGS, representing the deleterious influence of Mercury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and body; with approved mode of cure for both sexes: followed by observations on the OBLIGATIONS OF MARRIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of Physical and Constitutional Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confidence of success.

By R. and L. PERRY and Co.,

CONSULTING SURGEONS, Leeds and Birmingham.

Published by the AUTHORS, and sold by Buckton, 50, Briggate, Leeds; Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Wilson, 18, Bishopgate-street; Purkis, Compton-street, Soho; Jackson and Co., 130, New Bond-street, London; Guest, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham; and by all Booksellers in Town and Country.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box.

(Observe the signature of R. and L. PERRY and

Advert for Welch's Female Pills

Northern Star, 7th May 1842 p. 5

of November, 1830, before me,

ANDERSON, Mayor.

These Pills, so long and justly celebrated for their peculiar Virtues, are strongly recommended to the notice of every Lady, having obtained the sanction and approbation of most Gentlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable Medicine, in effectually removing Obstructions, and relieving all other Inconveniences to which the Female Frame is liable, especially those which, at an early period of life, frequently arise from want of Exercise and general Debility of the System; they create an Appetite, correct Indigestion, remove Giddiness and Nervous Headache, and are eminently useful in Windy Disorders, Pains in the Stomach, Shortness of Breath, and Palpitations of the Heart; being perfectly innocent, may be used with safety in all Seasons and Climates.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; and by most respectable Medicine Venders in Town and Country, at 2s. 9d. per box.

N.B. Ask for Kearsley's Welch's Pills; and observe, none are genuine unless C. Kearsley is engraved on the Government Stamp.


SHEFFIELD DEMOCRATIC STORE.

GEORGE JULIAN HARNEY respectfully informs his Friends and the Chartists of Sheffield generally, that he has commenced business as Bookseller and News Agent, in Campo Lane, adjoining Paradise Square and the Old Church.

Orders for the *Northern Star*, *Chartist Circular*, and all other Democratic Papers, shall be strictly attended to. Hobson's Political Almanack, and the National Petition, now on Sale.

The People's Edition (Price 2d. each Number) of Sir Walter Scott's Novels will be duly received, and may be had to order.

G. J. H. hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public support.

 Agent for Pinder's Chartist Blacking.

■ 18th January 1841 p. 5



O'CONNOR TARTAN.—GLASGOW.

WILLIAM LOVE has been commissioned agent for the sale of this BEAUTIFUL CLOTH IN GLASGOW, and on and after 2nd of November current, will have a large supply of vestings, cravats, plaids, shawls, &c.

It has been designed by the weavers of Kilbarchan in honour of Mr O'Connor, and they have formed a Joint Stock Company for its manufacture, for the double purpose of supplying the friends and admirers of Mr O'Connor, and of employing a portion of the villagers during the winter. These objects, apart from the very beautiful design, and texture of the cloth, entitle it to the patronage of all classes, particularly the reformers of the country, and the friends of the labouring man.

Northern Star Office, 5, Nelson-street, Glasgow.

30th October 1847
p. 4.

SCOTT'S PATENT METHOD OF PRESERVING PORTRAITS IN

In our succeeding Editions we shall continue to give all the particulars connected with the TRIALS AT LANCASTER, that we can procure, up to the latest possible period; and hold ourselves in readiness to supply all extra orders that may be forwarded.

MANCHESTER.—An important meeting was held in the Hall of Science, Campbell, on Monday evening last, to hear a lecture to the Trades, by Mr. O'Connor. The spectators had been crowded in every part, and the proceeds derived from it amounted to near twenty pounds, although the charge to the body of the hall was only one penny each. After the cheering, with which Mr. O'Connor was greeted, had subsided, Mr. James Leach was called to the chair, and briefly opened the meeting. Mr. O'Connor upon rising was greeted with the most rapturous cheering. He said if Mr. Leach was pleased to see that meeting so well attended he agreed with Mr. Leach when he said that there was no doubt but there would be a violent feud against him at Lancaster. Mr. O'Connor was then to be told that if they were tried by a jury of their country, he did not think it probable that the question would be tried by their peers? What was the meaning of being tried by their peers? why their equals, and he would ask were bankers, equities, merchants, and manufacturers, the peers of working men? No, this was the reason that they would not have justice done them. If indeed they had to come before such a jury as the one present in that room, then they might have to have a fair trial. It was said that he (Mr. O'Connor) was going down to Lancaster to be tried; but was he? No, for he was accused, therefore it was not possible to try him. What was he going to Lancaster for then? Why, he was going to try the Anti-Con Law League and the Government (Tremendous cheers); he was going to show the people that he was a conspirator; and that he had conspired for the purpose of taking away the working classes the right to live. Mr. Leach had said he wished that the Attorney General was at that meeting. If the Attorney General was not at that meeting he (Mr. O'Connor) had travelled 200 miles on that day. He was going down strong in consequence of having done his duty to the people, and he would not exchange places with the Attorney-General—loud and long continued cheering. They had been called upon not to join with any other party; he would tell them they could not unite with any other party, for they were sworn to the Charter. Some people were of opinion that this would injure the cause, by diffused with them, for he thought it would place the Charter in a proper position then ever they were. The Government would not be able to do anything to stop any such policy prosecutions as the present. If they could stand justly to the people they would have had nothing to fear from conspirators. The speaker then, secretary, was sending the recruiting sergeant amongst all classes, aye, even monarchy itself was not exempt, for if the people were deprived of the means of getting a comfortable living, the revenue was sure to fall off. Mr. Leach has gone far enough into the question of the evils of improvement; but let us see if we cannot make them do better together, and show how all are affected by them. The four hundred men who are out of work were bad hats. "Shocking bad hats." The tailors, bakers, shoemakers, and others, and every other trade, was injured by them being thrown upon the street, and it would continue to be so as long as the present distribution of the wealth of the country shall exist. The people cannot get work, and as the shopkeepers would continue to get work, aye, and so would the Government, until we could see steam-looms and spinning jennies walking like the sheep and porching hats, shoes, breeches, coats, and leaves. (Tremendous cheers.) In fact, myself had already felt its effects, for the Prime Minister had been obliged to go and tell the Queen that she must give three per cent. out of the

VOL. VI. NO. 277.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1843.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY or
Five shillings per Quarter.

LIVERPOOL.—BRUTAL CONDUCT OF THE LEAGUE.—We have just had one of the most clear demonstrations of the real character of the men who profess to have so much sympathy for the working classes that was ever yet produced in this town. A large placard was posted upon the walls last week, calling a public meeting of the inhabitants of Liverpool to take into consideration the necessity of petitioning Parliament for a repeal of the Corn Laws, and to move a vote of thanks to Mr. Cobden for his services in the House of Commons. Our brave little band of true Chartists were there ready for the opening of the doors in hope of being able to receive a lesson, by endorsing the working masses as to the real objects of the predominant League. One of the league gentlemen seem to feel a consciousness of the untruthfulness of their principles and the dishonesty of their purpose, and consequently shied every effort to gain power, whether honourable or not, in order to evade fair and open discussion. When the doors opened, we found that they had already admitted by a private entrance (of which the Chartists were not acquainted) a large body of men consisting principally of dock labourers, lumpers, and loungers, who are generally dependent upon the very men who were about to conduct the performance for the evening. These men were peered around and in front of the platform. Mr. Shell, a merchant, one of the masters of these men) was voted to be their chair. Mr. Blackburn next addressed the meeting some time; he moved the petition, which was seconded; when Mr. W. Jones rose to propose an amendment, which was just allowed to say "Mr. Chairman," then he signed for a row, and the hired ruffians in the front, made an attack upon the person of Mr. Jones, struck him, and wore his clothes; and every one who strove to defend him from their brutal assaults was treated in like manner. Mr. Pearson, who was at the top of the platform, which is a sort of gallery, about ten or twelve seats deep,) was knocked down and kicked from the top to the bottom, and sorely hurt. Mr. T. Linney, while expressing his disapprobation of their conduct, and requesting fairplay to be given to Mr. J., was also knocked down and kicked from the top to the bottom of the gallery, and was much hurt; many other were abused by them in a similar manner. After the storm had a little subsided, the chairman put it to the meeting whether Mr. Jones should be heard or not, but, doing nothing, took care first to prejudice the meeting against Mr. J., by commenting upon what he termed the imprudence of Mr. J.'s conduct in attempting to force himself upon that meeting—and, as a matter of course, the vote was against Mr. J., though some hundreds of hands were held up for him. The League then proceeded with their business.

BRADFORD.—On Monday the Bradford Council met in their Room, Brierworth's Buildings, where the following resolutions were read:—"That the Defence Paper.—Daily Hill, 13, 1d.; J. Greenwood, 1s.; John Burrows, 6d.; few others in Thousands.—Houses, 1s. 1d.; Goodmanstead, 3s.; Shaw's Bridge, 2s.; Park Lane, 1s. 10d.; White Abbey, 2s. 2d. The following resolutions were then passed:—"That the sum of £1 be sent to the Defence Fund."—"That the books beaded on Sunday next, at two o'clock."—"That Thomas Ibbotson, local lecturer, of Chok-

MILKING SHAM, — PUBLIC MEETING. — According to announcement a numerous meeting was held at the Mechanic's Institute, Grosvenor Street, on Monday evening last. Mr. John Fowell was called to the chair. The chairman read the placard calling the meeting, and said he would not trespass on their time, as there were several eloquent advocates of **Charities** then present to address them. He then called on Mr. Thomas Welford to address the meeting. — Mr. Welford said, he stood before them to propose the first resolution, and although some were embarrassed at addressing a large number of human beings, yet he felt it to be his duty to stand forward on the occasion. He had an opportunity of knowing the poverty existing in the towns, by having to visit a number of houses to request their signatures to the National Petition. The men of Birmingham had received the credit of carrying the Reform Bill, and as it had aided in accomplishing the freedom of the people, he hoped they would unite to help themselves. The Reform Bill, instead of doing them good, had only increased the number of their wretched to be wretched, and was the first step towards their added misery of the morning vision with indignation the reckless policy of the present Government in their determination to maintain the exclusive authority of a class, and rule in contempt of the judgment and interest of the millions, who constitute the real power and worth of the state, and he more especially when its principal minister has repeatedly declared their incompetency to propose any measure of substantial relief to preserve the vast thousands in stony districts. That the Government had neglected the afflicted and the poor, and a half millions of the wretched-framed health producers of those realms, have proved their determination to govern in defiance of public opinion, and to maintain their illegitimate power by force of arms, and thereby have virtually absolved the people from all political and moral obligation to their laws and authority; every hope of redress through their instrumentality being utterly destroyed. This meeting, therefore, resolves to adopt the following measures to reorganise their energies to elect the least objectionable of the people of Great Britain as the only means of restoring freedom and happiness to their enslaved and suffering country." Mr. Alexander Findlay briefly seconded the resolution. Mr. John Mason arose to support the resolution, and was loudly cheered. He said, the resolution was one of a most comprehensive nature, for it contained a complete exposition of their grievances. There was no longer any faith to be placed in the Government, as they had treated their applications with unpardonable indifference; their conduct in this respect was only to be compared with the perfidy of the late Jewish administration. The Whigs were an immense majority in the House of Commons, after being returned to office by the voice of the people, and instead of making use of their power for the people's benefit, they had basely betrayed their trust. But their dishonesty had recoiled on themselves. They were thrown from office, and Sir Robert Peel now held the reins of Government. Yet the Tories had not taken their present position by the consent of the people; but through the power of intimidation and gold — (hear, hear,) — and on the hustings, both Whig and Tory united to screen each

LONDON.—THE MEMBERS OF THE SURREY COUNCIL met, agreeably to adjournment, but, in consequence of the landlady discovering they were not the persons for whom the room was reserved, Chartists, denied the use of the room, giving the people another proof of the necessity of obtaining places of their own to meet in. The council, accordingly, held a preliminary meeting, at the Star Coffee-house, when it was agreed that they meet in future at the Rotunda, on Sundays, at six o'clock in the evening.

LONDON.—HORN OF PLENTY, LITTLE GUILD-FORD-STREET, BLOOMSBURY.—On Sunday evening, Mr. Sewell lectured on the origin of the Aristocracy. Mr. Ferris also addressed the meeting in an eloquent and interesting connection between the aristocracy and the slave-trade. Votes of thanks were given to the Lecturer after and the Chairman, which the meeting adjourned.

READING.—A meeting was held on Monday evening, of the good and true men of this place, and means were adopted to spread and perfect the organization. An additional sum of 5s. was voted to the Defence Fund.

LOND ANINGER.—A meeting was held on Tuesday evening, at the Diaploch, Bridge-lane, Fleet-street, where resolutions were passed thanking Mr. Duncombe for his conduct in regard to this unjust Judge; and also to Mr. Clave, for printing in a twopenny pamphlet the speech of Mr. Duncombe, and an abstract of the other speeches delivered upon that occasion, which is calculated to do much good if widely circulated at this particular juncture.

BERKSHIRE.—A very excellent discussion on the question, "Would a repeal of the Corn Laws under the present state of the representation be beneficial to the people?" took place at the Black Eagle, Parthenon-street, the members and friends of the Gerrard-street locality of Chartists. Several speeches were delivered by Messrs. Williams (an American), Brown, R-herts, Donnago, Gatzard, and Hart. Dr. Eggs and Mr. Sidney Smith were invited but did not attend. After a vote of thanks to the worthy Chairman, and a collection for the General Defence Fund, the question was adjourned until Monday evening.

HAMPSTEAD.—On Monday evening Mr. J. H. Parry delivered an eloquent address to a numerous and respectable audience in the Temperance Hall, on Free Trade in the Charter of Christopher was voted to the chair. The Chairman opened the business in a brief manner, and congratulated the working men of Hampstead on their perseverance in the good cause, and introduced Mr. Parry who was well received. He spoke for two hours with thrilling eloquence, tearing away the mask of prejudice from the minds of the middle classes and gave great satisfaction to the whole assembly. He concluded his address amidst shouts of applause. The Chairman then invited any person to come forward who had any objection to what the worthy speaker had stated, or any one appearing, a vote of thanks to him was carried. At the same day of respect being paid to Mr. Christopher for his conduct in the chair, and the meeting dispersed.

SOUTH LONDON HALL OF SCIENCE, BLACKFRIARS ROAD.—In consequence of the dissolution of the Britannia Coffee House Locality, Waterloo-road, and the Star Coffee House, Union-street, the members of the late localities are requested to attend the meeting of the united bodies under the name of the South London, on Monday evening, at the above place. (late

COVENTRY.—A dancing party will be held in the Charter Association Room, Wall-street, on Wednesday next, for the benefit of the Victim and Defence Fund. Dancing to commence at seven o'clock precisely.

MR. THOMAS IMBOTTON will visit the following place during the next week:—Sunday at Preston; Monday at Wigan; Tuesday at Hindley; Wednesday at Leigh; Thursday at Chesham; Friday at Eccles.

ROCHEDALE.—Mr. William Dixon, of Manchester, will lecture in the Chartist room, Yorkshire-street, on Sunday next (to-morrow) at half-past two and six o'clock.

BRADFORD.—The Chartists of the Bradford District meeting in the Council Room, are requested to meet on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock.

MR. E. HURLEY will lecture in the Chartist room, at White Abbey, on Monday evening, at eight o'clock.

THE CHARTISTS of Middleton Fields will meet in their Room, at the Three Pigeons, on Saturday evening, at eight o'clock.

ON SUNDAY NEXT, the Chartists of Great Horton will meet in their Room, at ten o'clock in the morning.

A LECTURE will be delivered to the Chartists of Little Horton, on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, in their Room, Park-lane.

HEBDEN BRIDGE.—Three lectures will be delivered in the Democratic Chapel, Hebdon Bridge Lane, on Sunday and Monday next, by Mr. J. R. Cooper, of Manchester; on Sunday at two o'clock in the afternoon, and at six in the evening; and on Monday at eight o'clock at night.

SHEFFIELD.—On Sunday evening (to-morrow), Mr. Edwin Gill will lecture in the Fig-Terrace room, on the "System of Nature," at half-past seven o'clock.

ON MONDAY EVENING, a public discussion will be held in the above room.

A DELEGATE MEETING of the Chartists of the West Riding of Yorkshire, will be held at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of Sunday, the 19th of the month, in the large room of the Co-operative Store, Dewsbury, for the purpose of taking into consideration, matters of the utmost importance to the Chartist body.—Edward Clayton, Secretary.

HOLDSBACH.—Mr. David Ross, of Manchester, will lecture in the Chartist room, on Sunday next; afternoon at half-past two, and evening at half-past six o'clock.

Local and General Intelligence.

TODMORDEN.—A meeting of the freeholders and ratepayers of the townships of Todmorden and Walsden, was held in the Old Church, on Saturday last, for the purpose of nominating twenty men, out of which the magistrates will appoint constables for the ensuing year. The Repealers; and the Tories mustered wonderfully, each party intending to put its own men in nomination; but after repeated attempts, they did not succeed in nominating a single individual, the Chartists making amendments to their motions, and ultimately twenty road and true

when even the Minister of the very place, for the repairs of which the Rate was laid, had not paid the Rate for about a time, had not even been applied to! The Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, the clergyman, was entered in the rate-book for 1640, as well as 1642, and in each appeared as a defaulter. Why then screen Mr. Wilkinson and prosecute the Dissenter? Mr. H. said that on the last occasion of his appearing before the magistrates, the latter rebuked the partiality of the Churchwardens, and it was understood that it should be abandoned. Would, then, the Magistrates sanction the very issue or rather worse partiality this year? He (Mr. H.) was aware that the Magistrates were not to enquire into the question of the illegality of the rate (which, were this the proper opportunity, he could satisfactorily prove), yet he appealed to the Magistrates that they ought to lend their protection to parishioners against acts of partiality and injustice, especially on this account that the Churchwardens had his remedy against a parishioner refusing payment by the process of a Master's summons, whereas the parishioners, though well as the ratepayers, were not to have any remedy without incurring the enormous risk and expense involved in the arbitrary and almost interminable proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Courts. Mr. Higginfarth said, he should take objection to the notice of the Vestry Meeting, as Mr. Gooday had done in behalf of his clients. This case was decided similarly to the other. Our readers may judge from the above of the hard battle being fought in Sudbury on the subject of Church Rates, and the determination of the opponents of these imposts. The spirit of opposition has indeed spread very rapidly, so that, at least a little more of exercise, it may fairly be hoped that common sense will prevail. We also saw a few of those who talked nothing less than to prevent the levying of such Rates altogether.—*Suffolk Chronicle.*

LONDON.—New Court, Westminster.—**EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.**—A Female Counselor, John Saunders, a sweep, was indicted for stealing a tin box, containing a cheque for £250 10s. and five sovereigns and a half, the property of Mr. Esther Roberts. It having been intimated that Mr. Pendergrast was engaged for the prisoner, the recorder asked the prosecutor whether she would have counsel. The old lady said she would have her own counsel.—(roars of laughter). Several witnesses were examined at very great length, from whose evidence it appeared that the prosecutrix, a very eccentric character, lived for many years at Enfield, Middlesex, and on the 4th ult. mislaid the tin box, and the prisoner to help her to the room to a new house, after which she gave a home-warming to several of her friends, and before they separated, a tin box, containing a cheque and money to the amount stated in the indictment, was stolen, and suspicion falling on the prisoner, he was given into custody, but the property was not found. Mr. Pendergrast made a very able defence; the recorder summed up, and the Jury, after consultation, returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER AT THE AUCTION MART.—William Gailley, the pol-boy, was indicted in the Old Court at Westminster, for attempting to murder Mrs. Elizabeth Maguire, of the Auction Mart Tavern, in the month of December last. The Jury found the prisoner Guilty, and he was sentenced to fifteen years transportation. Mr. Clarkson appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Payne for the prisoner.

LEEDS.—**STEALING BRASS.**—On Saturday last, four lads, named James Little, Thomas Stafford, John Raymond, and John Clarkson, were charged with having stolen some brass bushes from a turning lathe, in the shop of Mr. Hattersley, in Top Close. The prisoners were taken while disputing about the division of the money which the sale of the brass had produced; it was sold at Wilkinson's shop, in Broadstreet Yard, Marsh-lane, by Little and Clarkson, and sent to Wakefield for two months each; the other two were discharged.

STEALING MEAT.—On Saturday last, a young man named John Callaghan, was sent to Wakefield for a month, for having stolen a piece of meat from the shop of Mr. Marshall, butcher, Sweet-street, Hobcock.

Robert Hannan Esq
Joshua Hobson 5 Market St
Sund March 4 1845 -

Local and General Intelligence.

Literary reviews and reprints

traps.

AL TRAVELLING IN AMERICA.—The travelling in many parts of America is not without so little regard to the comfort of passengers to render it a very objectionable conveyance. The Americans place themselves entirely in power and at the command of the captains of coastal boats, who often use little discretion in giving their orders; and strangers who are not regular cultivators of the duties and designs of mankind. — *Blackwood's October.*

MUSIC AS A BRANCH OF EDUCATION.—Let me protest against the doctrine that it is to be guided by the majority of voices, and to submit to all that takes place, however enable it may be. About eight o'clock in the evening, every one is turned out of the cabin by the waiter, who is afterwards occupied for some time after the cabin is cleared in hanging up coats or hammocks from the ceiling, arranged in tiers, one above another. At nine the company is ordered below, when the captain, in the name of the passengers for the day-bill, assigns to each his bed, which is immediately to be taken up. As the waiter, however, on pain of his being obliged to go to a place on the floor, should the number of passengers exceed the number of beds—a circumstance of very common occurrence in that locality—I will repeat several successive nights in a row, in a way in which I have never before tried, a song of a few lines, in a voice of a few feet broad, with no less than forty passengers, the deafening chorus produced by the croaking numbers—bull-frog that frequent the marshes—was so great as to render it often

to make each's self heard in conversation; and, consequently, nearly impossible to sleep. The subject of the canal appears to be generally regulated by the six of the passengers, those that are being placed in the boat next to the speaker. The object of this arrangement is to throw the boat properly, and partly, in the event of breaking down, to render the consequences less terrible and dangerous to the unhappy in the lower pass. At five o'clock in the morning, all hands are roused out of their slumber and dressed, and are forced to go on deck in the cold morning air while the boats are removed, and breakfast is prepared. The last in the line is the boat of the poor, which is not the least amusing part of the arrangement. A tin vessel is placed as the stern of it, which every one washes and fills for them from the water of the canal, with a gigantic formed of the same metal; a towel, a brush, comb, intended for the general service, being a cabin door, the use of which, however, is extremely quite optional. The breakfast is between six and seven o'clock, dinner at six, and tea at five. The American canal traffic certainly forms a great contrast to that of London and Belgium. The boats in which I was taken were the *Johns* and *Graves*, for example, was commodiously fitted up with separate rooms, containing one berth in each and in other respects, a most comfortable and noble conveyance. But I trust the reader will form an estimate of American travelling from what has just been said, nor take this single specimen as a criterion of the whole. In the Eastern rather settled districts of the country, no such cruelties have to be suffered, and there are many degrees of persons in that part of the United States who hardly believe in their existence. So as the traveller keeps on the East of the Allegheny Mountains, all goes on smoothly; but if he attempts to cross their summits, he penetrates into a region where he must, for the time, be such as is described. There is indeed as great a difference in this respect between the seaward and inland states of North America as there is between provinces of Kent and Caithness.—*Stevens's History of Civil Engineering in America.*

these RACE,—SLAVERY.—The vigour, which we show when their destiny is fairly placed in our hands, is an answer to all arguments that their helplessness drawn from their dullness state of bondage. A highly satisfactory ex-

honour," he replied drily, "but at present they seem

STRIKING LIKENESS.—The late Sir Samuel Hood, who died when commander-in-chief on East India station, had a Portenaut on board named Ruby, supposed to be a natural son of his. One night the Hood had the watch, a squall of wind split the main-top-sail. Old Hood ran out of his cabin in a passion, and exclaimed, 'It is all your fault, Ruby; you are the greatest lubber in the British navy.' 'Now,' said Ruby, 'I am not, but all the ship's company say to be true.' 'And what do the ship's company say, sir?' thundered out the commodore. 'Why, that I am the picture of you is every thing.' Hood laughed at the sarcasm, and they were better friends than ever.

VIRTUES OF PORTER.—A man who had been quaffing porter till he was quite drunk, hiccupped out, to the friend who took the trouble to lead him home, that porter was both meat and drink. Immediately afterwards he tumbled into a ditch, on which his companion observed that it was not only meat and drink, but washing and lodging too, also.

A BLIND MAN'S WISH.—A blind man who goes about the streets of London, whispering out a long story about his misfortunes, has, among other prayers for the charitable and humane, the following curious wish: "May you never see the darkness which I now see!"

GOUTY SHOES.—A fellow stole Lord Chatham's large gouty shoes; his servant, not finding them, began to curse the thief. 'Never mind,' said his lordship; 'all the harm I wish the rogue is, that the shoes may fit him.'

OLD BAILEY IT.—A man was tried at the Old Bailey for stealing a pair of boots from a shop door in Holborn, with which he ran away. Judge, to the witness, who had pounced and seized the prisoner: What did he say when you caught him? Witness: My lord, he said that he took the boots in joke. Judge: And pray how far did he carry the joke? Witness: About forty yards, please your lordship.

A BROAD HINT.—An ancestor of Sir Andrew Agnew was famous for giving broad hints. The nature of them will be best ascertained by the following example:—

Following anecdote Sir Andrew having for some time been pestered by an impudent and impertinent intruder, it was one day remarked to the baronet, by a friend, that this man no longer appeared in his usual haunts. Sir Andrew, who had contrived to get rid of him, replied, "In truth," said the baronet, "I have contrived to give the child a broad hint. 'A broad hint,' replied the friend, 'I thought he was one of those who would not take a hint.' By my faith, but he was forced to do so," rejoined Sir Andrew; "for, as the fellow would not gang out of the door, I threw him out of the window."

A SCRAUPLE OF CONSCIENCE.—Two friars, the one a Dominican, the other a Franciscan, travelling together, came to a river. The Dominican told the Franciscan that, as he went barefooted, he was bound in charity to carry him over; if he did not, it would be a sin. The Franciscan consented, and took him on his shoulders. When they came to the stream, the Franciscan asked the Dominican if he had any money. The Dominican answered: "Yes, two reals." The Franciscan hearing this, said, "I hope you will pardon me, but our order positively prohibits our carrying any money." So saying, he threw him into the river.

GRAVE SUBJECTS.—A lady asked a gentleman why it was most medical men dressed in black. He replied: 'The meaning is very obvious, as they are chiefly occupied in preparing grave subjects.'

SPIRITS AND WATER.—A venerable, but eccentric member of the Presbytery lately, attempting to get into the packet-boat, fell into the canal. He was drawn out half-drowned, and conveyed to a house in the neighbourhood, where he was put to bed. 'Will ye tak some spirits and water, sir?' said his considerate boat. 'N, na, I ha had plenty of water for a day; I'll tak the spirits noo.'

GIVE ME TIME.—A Scotchman, having hired himself to a farmer, had a cheese set down before him; that he might help himself. His master said to him; 'Sandy, you take a long time to breakfast.' 'In troth, master,' answered he, 'a cheese of this size is na mae soon eaten as ye may think.'

PROPHCY FULFILLED.—Judge Barnet was once overturned in a very rough road, upon which the coachman pulled off his hat, and asked his master's pardon. 'Oh,' returned the judge, 'never mind, John; you only make good the prophecy, that

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turn, and how I turn, and what I turn, important Leeds; is £3 all that can be raised, and I have to beg of you to support yourselves, therefore, I have to beg of you to house, and then your £3 will soon be made up, and you see our success. Where is Huddersfield? What has that mighty town been doing? Surely they have been doing the rallying point for the Radicals of England all the while, and that can be found within the walls? Come, come, it is not so! Make another effort, call out hopes are bright. If we do not save ourselves at this time, the chance of gaining the liberty of Britain is driven into safety, and perhaps a century at least. Arise then, ye men of great sympathy. The cause is so soon be pointed at the Radicals of the West-Rising of Yorkshire, which not long ago poured out its thousands and tens of thousands to the great demonstration on Peep Green, when you solemnly promised to support the Convention, and the delegates then charged you to consider the result of the present movement depends upon his own exertions, and let each town be divided into districts, and collectors appointed to canvass them. Even here, these poor weavers have now to support a number of their fellow workmen, in consequence of a strike for the poor. I have no more to say, we are proud to say that we have also a numerous list of names, who are paying sixpence weekly towards the support of the Convention, and arrange to be made to collect the town weekly, and an anti-slavery meeting will be found ready to contribute their mites. Let each do the same, and we yet finally hope that the West-Riding of Yorkshire will maintain its former character for patriotism.

JOSEPH CRABTREE, Chairman.
ISAAC LISTER, Treasurer.
JAMES SYKES.
ENEAS DARBY.
ARTHUR COLLINS.
GEORGE UTLEY.
PETER HOEV.
WILLIAM VALANCE.
THOMAS OASTLER.

DON'T HURT HIM.

Nobody with a particle of natural benevolence but looks forward with feelings of painful interest to the session of Parliament which has just commenced, as he feels that the fate of the Favourite is likely to be determined. Let others speak for themselves; we confine our words to the Favourite himself. We confess we find our breasts animated with contractions as we regard the condition and prospects of that eminent person. Time softens the heart, they say; and we are not disposed to doubt that the case of the Favourite will furnish a confirmation of the truth of this maxim.

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To Readers and Correspondents.

We regret much that we cannot persuade our friends practically to observe the very clear and plain directions which we have so often given and repeated in this sending of the paper. We have said, "We want our circulation obliged us to go to press on Thursday afternoon; and, therefore, our friends seem to think that if their communications reach us by Thursday morning it is quite soon enough. This is a great mistake. They should know that every column of the paper is to be put together by single letters, and the whole space filled before we can go to press, and it is impossible to do this in one forenoon. Our men are busily employed in filling up the paper, and we are not at all assured that we shall be able to get it out on Thursday, and it seldom happens that more than one or two columns, besides the necessary space for

PLYMOUTH.—If Mr. Philp intends visiting Plymouth in his tour through Devon and Cornwall, will be kind enough to open a communication with the friends there, through Mr. Samuel Thomas, 19, Adelaide-street, Stonehouse, in order to be prepared for his reception.

MR. WORTHINGTON, the chairman of the Middlesex delegate meeting on Sunday last, will oblige us if

BY SOME STRANGE ACCIDENT we have only just received the copy of the Manchester Committee to Mr. R. J. Richardson on Friday morning. It would appear this week.

A CHARTIST, Southampton. Will ensure his Portrait by paying as he requests. The agents have been supplied with the Portrait he mentions four months ago.

D. T. S. received. Do not know the address. Sent to him, news agent, Barnsley, and he will be found.

J. RUSSELL, Southampton.—Apply to the agent, G. P.—Serpence-hampson.

F. GRIFF.—Yaler is correct.

B. NEWLAY, London, can have the Plate of Arthur O'Connor some price as the Paper.

Mrs. WILLIAMS, Sunderland.—His letter posted at Sunderland on the 18th, arrived at Leeds on the 21st.

A CHARTIST, Walsley.—His letter has been forwarded to Mr. Cleave.

CHARTIST CONTESTED SEATS.

	£	s.	d.
From the Isle of Wight Working Men's Political Union	...	...	1 0 0
— Blinkey, by a few friends, per William Tappin	...	...	0 15 6
— a few Tailors, 16, West, Register-street, Edinburgh	...	...	0 8 6
— Canterbury, by a few Chartist Friends	0	10	0
FOR MR. HOGG.			
From Canterbury, by a few Chartist Friends	4	0	0
FOR MR. DUFFY.			
From Mr. Stoccombe, London	...	...	0 6 6

Local and General Intelligence.

BRADFORD.—ON BROTHERHOOD.—On Sunday last, the members of Priory Lodge, No. 116, of the Ancient Noble Order of United Oddfellows, Balm Unley, with a few visitors from the neighboring Lodges, assembled in the large room at the White Hart Inn, Thornton Road, for the purpose of attending the funeral of their deceased brother, John White, of Caanion-street. The procession, consisting of two hundred members, headed by his district officers, moved from the Lodge at three o'clock, to the house where the corpse was laid, and from thence to Westgate chapel, where the body was interred.

BRADFORD.—STEWALD FOR WANT.—On Friday night, about eight o'clock, a person went into the shop of Mr. Brooksbank, watchmaker, Market-street, and asked if some one had left a watch, and before an answer could be returned he snatched the counter and made off with it. Mr. Brooksbank followed him and caught him in the Hubback last yard, and brought him to his shop. On the man giving the watch up he would have let him go, but he refused, and said that he wanted to be sent to prison, as he was starving. A constable was sent for. The man gave his name John Smith, and stated that he was a plumber and glazier from Salford, Essex, and could not find work. On Saturday he was committed to take his trial.

DESTITUTION.—On Monday last, at the Court-House, Bradford, Wm. Holdsworth, an old man, sixty-six years of age, was charged with having stolen some pit rope. Moses Sagen, constable of Bradford, stated that he met the prisoner on the road with a bundle, and suspecting all was not right, he examined it and found a large quantity of pit rope, &c. He stated that he asked him how he had got it, when he confessed that he had stolen it. Magistrate.—You hear what he charges you with, Prisoner.—All that he has said is true, and I am sure I had nothing to eat and nothing to do, and I was never before a magistrate before, and I know that if I stole something I should get to prison, and then I should be sure of having something to eat. Magistrate.—Did you not know that you were doing wrong? Prisoner.—Yes, I know that I was doing wrong, but what could I do when I had nothing to eat. The magistrate, after consulting together for a short time, committed him for a month, as a vagrant.

BIRMINGHAM.—POLICE.—The brutality and impudence of the Birmingham "Bliss Bother" are creating a strong feeling of disgust in the minds of all classes. Scarcely a day passes that reports are not in circulation of their misconduct. Last week, a man named Henry King was taken into custody by policemen 410 and 480, and on their arrival at the public office, instead of taking the man's handcuffs off in a quick manner, he was thrown on his back with great violence. Of course he was nothing but a mere working man, or he would have been treated differently. It is worthy of remark that those "preservers of peace" and "protectors of property" cost this town £500 or £200 weekly. It will, perhaps, be thought that they pay rather too dear for their whistle.

KEIGHLEY.—On Sunday last, the Rev. W. V. Jackson, of Manchester, preached two impressive sermons in the Working Men's Hall, in behalf of

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—because we know there are
for them. Our anxious desire
is to reach individual organs,
but we cannot do this unless
it is rightly in the sending of the
communication. We have this time
sent twice as many letters by Thurston
the whole week besides. There
are very distinguished names of
justification, for which our friends
but themselves to thank.
—We remarks apply, of course, to notices
of the papers, Chartist letters
and popular letters, the Editor's
letters, the poetry, &c., must be
in the week, or we shall not be
bound even to notice them.
—If Mr. Philp intends well
to be his kind through Deacon and
his friends there, through Mr.
S. W. Adelaide-street, Southdown-
road, Brighton, he will find it
Thurston, the chairman of the
the meeting on Sunday last, will
in favour us with his address at
St. Southampton, would see, in
the direction of an Englishman
sending Sears to Ireland. There
any quantity through the post, or
visa open, and taking care that
on them may save the address.
THEY'S FAREWELL, by a Juvenile
LONDON, will observe that
red his communication; the re-
velation if certain might have been
less weak, and then it would have
been.
Plymouth, evidently writes
of the matter upon which his
intended for Pettie has been he
Hick to the proper quarter.
INGRAM.—No?
—We offer our thanks for his fr
his Association, to be able to ge
him was so necessary.
—(HOBAN).—We have a great
on hand than we know what
of other papers make it like an
SPRING.—The organization of th
Association is compelled to give
the General Council, and the
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paper's letter.
—We apprehend that each pa
my cost £1400.
HIS has sent us a letter cut from
Basilio Beazon, in reply to Mr.
must insert it for three reasons
our custom to copy letters of
the Committee of Inquiry, and
of individual and local interest
—It would be unfair to Mr. E
merison's letter did not appear in
day. We think that Edwards' l
his character is irretrievably
the Committee of Inquiry, and
country against him settles the
QUALITIES OF ELERY are decaus
Dr. M'Douall or Mr. James
to glad if they could make it
that they are in Yorkshire,
and his letter was returned. His
Sutherland, Bloomer, Gonthorpe
Mr. Campbell will write to
necessary.
—How can we get the Dal
replying to any more agent in Lin
a proper order for it?
IN CHARTISTS.—Their delegate m
address which emanated therefo
us on Thursday-to late for
READER, Ayrshire.—Will he
his proper address, and give us a
series he wishes to, and some par
proceedings? We shall keep a

FROM NORTH-EASTERN H.

Magistrate—Did you
wrong? Prisoner—
wrong, but what can
the Magistrate do?
at a certain time, or
vagrant.

BIRMINGHAM—
and impudence of
are creating a storm
of all classes. Ser-
are not in circulation
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man's handkerchief
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KEIGLELEY—
V. Jackson, of the W-
sermons in the Man-
his new intended in-
crowded on both
week, and this is the

THIRSK—
last week, and this
to have fairly com-
What looks well
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from the quantity of
strong and in most
grain also look well

BARNSELEY—
Barnsley was the
the oldest man in the
have all sorts of
in all the people of
in all the people of
few weeks, nothing
the land.

BIRSTAL—
the subject of the
in public meeting
21st, inst., resolved
Mr. Z. C. C. C. C.
counselling address,
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the people of the
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Let every village ge-

RUNSLLET—
their usual weekly
when, after several
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the people of the
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on the day of his
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and deliver a
their great chief-
dom. The Sunday
star, and bids fair
the neighbourhood,
the people of the
ated. The friends
children.

KIRKHEATH—
named Sarah Copley
of mind, in conse-
abandoned herself
been heard of since
rather dark complexion
printed blue and
bonnet.

MIDDLETON—
cellent sermons here
noon and evening, at
Conference of Min-
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—POLICE.—The brutality
the Birmingham "Blue Sticks"
feeling of disgust in the minds
reely a day passes that reports
on their misconduct. Last
and Henry Hill was taken into
custody, and kept, and on their
behalf office, instead of taking the
off in a quiet manner, he was
with great violence. Of course
a mere working man, and is
treated differently. It is worthy
of note that the police have
cost this town £500 or £750
perhaps, be thought that they pay
their whistle.

—On Sunday last, the Rev. W.
Parker, preached two impressive
sermons from John's Gospel, in behalf
of preaching place. The hall was
on occasion, and the collection

few parcels of corn were set
work harvest may be considered
in this neighborhood,
and promise to be fully as
usually on the lighter soil, but
of what we have had, the corn is
quite so good; other kinds of
it.

—STATE OF TRADE.—Trade in
we had during the month of
lower some of the large houses
of. The greatest distress prevails
down, and though this has been
but famine has been feared in
this spirited village has taken up
valent system, and the inhabitants
assembled on Saturday night
to petition parliament on the
subject. A large number of men
which was listened to with the
On the following day Mr. Smith
and talented Chartist sermon in
place, in which he explained the
tendency of circumstances such
as are now prevailing, and the
On the weather was unfavorable,
were preached in a large school
most kindly offered on the occasion
and do likewise.

The Chartists of Hunslet held
a meeting on Tuesday evening,
new members being admitted,
business settled, a congratulatory
address was presented to our
friend Francis O'Connor, Esq.,
in connection at York. Mr. Wilson
to act as delegate to present the
points of the cause are exceedingly
high can excused the enthusiasm
which caused the appearance of
on once more in the field of
School is also in a flourishing
to become exceedingly useful in
as all sectarian prejudices are
removed, and useful work insti-
tutions are desired to send their

—A poor widow woman,
7, is at present in great dis-
tress on the return of her daughter Jane having
some weeks ago, and never before.
She is rather tall, black hair,
pale, brown and when about 40 years
of age, a brown shawl, and a snow

—Mr. Hill preached two ser-
mons on Sunday last, in the ab-
sence of her return from the Manchester
convention. He selected as the
text, the popular Corn Law text,
"The people shall curse the day
when they shall say, 'Why have we
not listened to the voice of the
LORD?' " He showed the fallacies
of the "Pious" and the
of the attendance was good, and
by the choir of the "New Sing-
ers" as we have said, if ever,

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3/1841, p. 4.

To Readers and Correspondents.

MR. O'CONNOR has received a post-office order for 15s., for Peter Hoey, from the Chartists of Howwood, near Paisley. Their letters shall appear next week.

MR. O'CONNOR begs to know why he has not received any answer from Sinclair, Gateshead, to his letter of Saturday, the 3rd.

MR. O'CONNOR has made arrangements for contesting the seats for Edinburgh, Norwich, Newcastle, and Sunderland; but it would be imprudent to publish notice of the intended course, as the enemy generally succeed by secrecy and stratagem: however, Mr. O'Connor says that he has not a shadow of doubt upon his mind as to the illegality of the return in each of the above places.

MR. O'CONNOR received the very flattering address from the females of Oldham; he thanks them most sincerely, and will go on as he commenced, and is glad to find he has gained their approbation. He has also received the address and invitation of the men of Oldham, for which he feels much obliged, and if in his power will comply with the latter. But "first catch your hare"—first, he must be at large.

JOHN ROBINSON.—Thanks for his extract from Dugdale's New British Traveller. We have not room for it this week, but shall certainly make use of it.

MR. GEORGE JULIAN HARNET.—The Stockton Radicals wish a lecture from him at his first convenience. If he can oblige them, he will be good enough to write Mr. Charles Winspear, Brunswick-street, Stockton-on-Tees.

JOHN M'FARLIN has received for the Chartists of Merthyr Tydvil, per David John, ten shillings, towards the expenses of Dr. M'Donnell's election committee, at Northampton.

NORTHAMPTON CHARTISTS are a week too late with their report of the nomination of candidates. We have not room for the printed addresses.

Readers and Correspondents

‘Mr. O’Connor’, NS, 10/07/1841, p. 4.



- Note - 'blacking' refers to shoe polish in 19thC english

Z. A.—*The landlord can distrain for twelve months, if so much be due, but not for more than is due.*

MORE CHARTIST BLACKING—*If the patriotic effort of Mr. Pinder to raise a fund for the Executive, without taking anything from any one, have done nothing else, it has aroused a spirit of competition among blacking manufacturers, which may be turned to good account if the people require it. Mr. Wm. Brelsford, of Burnley, now offers a like means for raising a fund for the Convention. He offers to give threehalfpence out of every shilling of his receipts to the Convention fund, and to pay carriage to any part of Lancashire on orders of 10s. value, accompanied by cash.*

WILLIAM W. TIPPING, BINGLEY.—*We cannot insert his communication: the lawyers would call it a libel.*

- *Northern Star,*
- 8th January 1842, p. 4.

More Young Patriots.

David and Sarah Green, of Northampton, had a child lately registered in the name of Frederick Emmet Green.

Registered at Plymouth, on the 24th March, Robert Emmett, second son of John Thomas Smith, news agent, of Plymouth—the first son being called Henry Vincent O'Connor.

On Sunday last, at Carlisle, the son of Alexander and Mary Millholland, was duly registered in the name of Feargus Millholland.

On Sunday, April 30, in the Democratic Chapel, Halifax, was christened by Mr. B. Rushton, Ann O'Connor Spence, the daughter of William and Ann Spence, of Mile Cross, near Halifax.

Baptised, at Aberdeen, on Saturday, the 8th ult., by John Duncan, minister, Arbroath, Emmett Reave, infant son of George and Jean Reave.

Lately registered and baptised on Sunday last, by the Rev. Mr. Harrop, at the Independent Chapel, Thomas Slingsby Duncombe Sykes, infant son of Michael and Mary Sykes, master boot and shoemaker, Richmond, Yorkshire.

MARRIAGE.

On the 10th inst., at our Parish Church, by the Rev. George Hills, lecturer, Joseph Teale, Esquire, to Catherine, only daughter of John Upton, Esquire, all of this town.

DEATHS.

On the 8th inst., after a painful illness aged 57, Mary, the wife of Mr. Benjamin Rushton, of Ovenden, near Halifax. She was a true patriot, a good neighbour, a tender mother, and a faithful and dutiful wife.

On the 7th inst., at Ashover, Mr. John Heathcote, aged 21. He was a member of the National Charter Association, a bold and undeviating advocate of the rights of Englishmen, and a sterling democrat. His mind was well stored with information on various subjects. His political opinions were purely democratic, and most correctly formed. He was a decided enemy to priest-craft and king-craft, and on these two subjects he read much, and conversed frequently. He was endowed with a most retentive memory, and well knew how to defend a favourite subject when he heard it assaulted, never letting an opportunity slip when it presented itself for giving knowledge and information to those around him. He died very suddenly, lamented by his companions and associates, and respected by all.

Chartist births, deaths, and marriages

Obituary to Wm Hill's father

18th February 1843, p. 5.

L Leeds, Thursday, Feb. 16th, 1843.

P. S.—FRIDAY MORNING.—It is seldom that a Postscript accompanies any letter from me; but I must give you to this a mournful one.

For many years, the sum of my domestic and personal happiness has been restricted solely to the endearments of a daughter whom I almost adored, a father whom I revered, and a mother-in-law whom I love. About sixteen months ago, the light of my eyes departed from me; my daughter escaped, and went home. I have never recovered the shock I then received to my natural feelings and constitution. I never shall. The "old folks" were then "my all". My father was infirm and subject to much severe indisposition; but he was—my father—. No one who knew him could help loving him. All did love him. I did more: I revered him. I had great reason so to do: I shall never see his like again. He had been "poorly" for some years. That is to say, long continued industrious activity had done its work; an excellent natural constitution had given way; and the "infirmities of age" pressed on him somewhat heavily. He was in his 72nd year. I left him "toddling about the house" in his customary manner yesterday, after our frugal noon-day meal, when I came up to the office to write my letter to you. I had finished it, and the paper had gone to press but a very short time, when a messenger arrived in breathless haste to summon me. I ran into the street, leapt into the first coach I saw, and bade the coachman "drive for life"; he did so but vainly; I was too late to catch his dying breath: it was gone. He was a corpse in his chair.

If, then, the fiends of faction have vindictive punishment in store for me, they have here a fine scope for exultation. Their devilries will fall upon a lacerated mind; but, though lacerated, they will find that it has not lost its elasticity; though bowed, it is not broken: it will resist the pressure, and repel the blows, of tyranny with as much vigour as though its natural firmness had not been softened by the rending asunder of its ties. The wailings of the widowed mother, who is some years older than my father was, at her supposed prospect of a speedy severance from me also, may form but a melancholy accompaniment to the necessary duties of "preparation for trial" which I have yet to begin. May it please God, only to give me health for the next week; and then they shall not yet prevent me from being "ready". The poor old man often wept at the approach of the trials, and expressed his conviction that if I should be imprisoned, he should never more see me. It was his constant theme of conversation; it preyed hard upon his mind; it galled and fretted him severely; he was too weak for it; and I doubt not that he adds another to the long list of murders by the devilish system. Whether the old woman and myself may be also added, remains for proof. But it is only by multiplied misery that their cup can be filled. It is filling fast, and may soon run over.

WM. HILL.

To Readers and Correspondents.

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W. E. Adams, *Memoirs of an Atom* (1903) p. 164.

“Larry made his appearance every Sunday morning, as regular as clockwork, with a copy of the *Northern Star*, damp from the press, for the purpose of hearing some member of our household read out to him and others ‘Feargus’ [O’Connor’s] letter.’ ... [T]he paper had first to be dried before the fire, and then carefully and evenly cut, so as not to damage a single line of the almost sacred production.”



death, and then all my service will be followed as though I had been inspired. I desire that no Whig shall be allowed to follow my remains, for it is not meet that they be murderers and mourners.

TO THE MEN WITH FUSTIAN JACKETS, UNSHORN CHINS, AND BLISTERED HANDS, THEIR WIVES, AND CHILDREN.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,—I call you my dear friends, and my only friends, because you are the only class of society who cares for me, or for whom I care a single straw. I have told you over and over again that there are not seven in the kingdom out of your class who would not rejoice to see my head upon Temple Bar, thank God for it! but thank God, also, that your love keeps my head upon my shoulders; for without it the tyrant class would soon find good and sufficient reason for removing it. Now I begin to tell my story to you, because I don't want the rich or comfortable to read it.

Upon Monday week I appeared in the Court of Queen's Bench to tell the Judges why I should not be imprisoned, but I felt so ill that I could not then proceed, and I was resolved not to allow a barrister to lessen my punishment at the expense of our cause. Had I employed counsel, his object would have been to throw all the blame upon others and to have white-washed me—his client. Well, that course I would not allow; and, upon my application, judgment was postponed till last Monday. On the Saturday previous, in consequence of increased illness, it was further postponed till Monday next, when I hope to be able to act as my own advocate. On Monday, after I left the Court, I was obliged instantly to betake myself to bed; and upon that evening I was cupped on the left side, and at night I was copiously bled. On Tuesday I had a large blister applied to my breast; and on Wednesday I had got so much worse that my physician thought it prudent to call another to his aid. Those two gentlemen found it necessary to apply a burbling powder over my blistered chest, which gave me great pain; and they dosed me at the rate of eight bottles a day—enough, you will say, to kill the devil. But I beat physicians, drugs, devil and all; and after being for a whole week in bed, I got up on Sunday, and am now quite hearty.

For four nights I raved incessantly; and this I only introduce to make you laugh at one conceit which haunted me for the greater part of that time. I had courts of justice, prisons, Chartists, Attorney-General, physical force, and the Queen's Bench eternally before me, and now, for the first time, I thought I was forced out of bed to go to the Queen's Bench; and in trudging through highways and byways,

now time enough to make all the necessary arrangements. Will you abandon the house of drunkenness, and club your pence for that occasion? Will you do this; and if you do, who can stand against you? Enough of that. Now for your degradation. One tyrant in Ireland can raise from the poorest people in the world thousands in a week for a juggle. Are the wives and families of the imprisoned Chartists in this country as independent as you promised to make them? Why you scolded them for being behind you in the race for liberty; you have held up your hands like forests of barked oak in pledge that you would stand by your leaders. Well! have you done it? You can best answer. I never do beg for myself; but lie upon a nation which allows the bravest of her sons to suffer increased torture in their dungeons, upon the heart-rending reflection, that they have fought and suffered for those, who will not become fathers to their children!

Enough of that; and now for the Charter. Do the fools vainly imagine that all the physical force of this nation can impede the nation's will? Do they vainly hope to fence with a principle, to stab sentiment, or to shoot down an opinion? Do they think that the slaves in this sea-bound dungeon will much longer tamely submit to tyrannic sway and despotic rule, which subjugates the will of millions to the tyrant's lust? Did I not tell you over and over again that the middle classes would kick against the legislation of their own representatives, as soon as they received the first squeeze—the taxing press? Have I not told you that when poverty became too prevalent—that then the burden of the state should be borne by those who impose it upon others? Was I not right in all this? Aye! and every squabble among the enfranchised will add power and strength to your cause. Let the Whigs now, with their tattered fragment of parchment constitution, stand before the rushing streams of knowledge, and say to public opinion, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no further!" Hear then, my parting advice. Be firm, united, and bold, and the Whigs themselves, with the Devil to back them, cannot much longer impede our progress. Let your motto still be—UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE AND NO SURRENDER! Let no crotchety monger for one moment divert you from the great principle and victory must be your reward.

I am,
As I ever have been,
Your true and faithful Friend,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR
May 9th, 1840.

Feargus letter

←Fustian Jackets,
Blistered Hands, and
Unshorn Chins
May 16, 1840, page 6

To the Imperial
Chartists
Oct. 14, 1843, page 1 →

THE Fourth Number of Mr. O'CONNOR's Treatise
ON THE

MANAGEMENT OF SMALL FARMS.

is now published and completes the work.

The desire of the author being to furnish a valuable compendium at such price as would enable every workingman to become possessed of it; No. Four may be said to contain all the practical instructions necessary for carrying out the plan, together with PLANS, describing Farm House, Offices, Tank, Farm Yard, &c.; while the whole contains all the information requisite for carrying out all the operations.

That portion of the press which has condescended to notice the above work, expresses the opinion that it may be made pre-eminently useful as a means of elevating the working classes from their present degraded condition.—Price Sixpence each Number.

THE "STATE OF IRELAND,"

By ARTHUR O'CONNOR, in Two Numbers, at Fourpence each, is now on Sale, and may be had of Cleave, London; Heywood, Manchester; Hobson, Leeds; and of all Agents in Town and Country.

TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,—I cannot express the pleasure I feel in being able to make a very satisfactory report of my first week's tour, in aid of the cause of the people. I shall first report progress, and then make such comments as I deem necessary for your guidance in the interim; that is, till we are legally enrolled.

On Friday morning, I left London for Leeds. On Saturday, I arrived at Manchester, to address the men of Salford in their Town Hall; but the Police Commissioners, elected by the people, refused it, as I was to be the lecturer. However, the Salford people held their meeting in the Carpenter's Hall, when I spoke for about two hours, and then enrolled members till nearly twelve o'clock.

On Sunday, I made one of Mr. Isaac Barrow's congregation at Carpenter's Hall, and a more instructive and valuable sermon I never heard delivered by any Parson in my life. It was really beautiful. I spoke after him, and again addressed the people in Carpenter's Hall, at six o'clock, when thousands went away who could not gain admission, the place being crammed in every corner. After my address, I again proceeded to enrol members of the general Association until near twelve o'clock. On Monday the day was horrible, and we had awful forebodings about the demonstration to receive Duncombe; however, it cleared up, and at three o'clock, about the hour when it was fixed, we arrived in Market-street, from Salford, and the street was literally crammed; the trades that joined as trades, leading with their magnificent flags, followed by the people. You will see all about this in the Manchester report. After the procession, Mr. Duncombe attended the tea-party, for which nearly 2,100 tickets had been sold; and he was received as he ought to be. He made one of those sensible, straightforward speeches so useful to the working classes, and so seldom delivered by M.P.'s; one full of facts and useful knowledge. Balfour and Jones also spoke, and I need not tell you that I had my word. James Leach was called to the chair by his townsmen, amid the most rapturous applause. When the proceedings were over I again set to the recruiting service, and at half-past one I had enrolled, in the three nights, one thousand three hundred and new members. I then went to the assembly to see the dancing, when

The AND

VOL. VI. NO. 309.

Chartist Intelligence.

MANCHESTER.

GRAND PROCESSION AND DEMONSTRATION IN HONOUR OF T. S. DUNCOMBE, ESQ., M.P.

On Monday last, the 9th of October, being the day appointed for the visit of that illustrious and patriotic gentleman, T. S. Duncombe, Esq., of whom it may be said he is the only *bona fide* representative of the people in the present corrupt House of Commons; the Chartists and trades of Manchester were determined to give honour to whom honour was due. They, therefore, made arrangements to give him such a reception as his patriotic, straightforward, and manly exertions in their behalf and that of their common country, demanded at their hands. In accordance with this resolve, they made arrangements to give the Hon. Gentleman a public entry into the town, and thereby prove to him that if his exertions on their behalf had been the means of turning towards him the finger of scorn of his own order, yet they, the working, enslaved, and oppressed classes, knew how to appreciate his disinterested exertions.

The morning was unpropitious in the extreme, the rain falling very heavy; but notwithstanding this unfavourable circumstance, all was on the quiet. Several bands were sending forth their harmonious and soul-stirring strains as early as seven o'clock. Stevenson's square had been announced as the general rendezvous; where the procession would form at ten o'clock; but long before that time, the square presented a very animated appearance, many hundreds having assembled in spite of the rain, to witness the arrival of the various bodies.

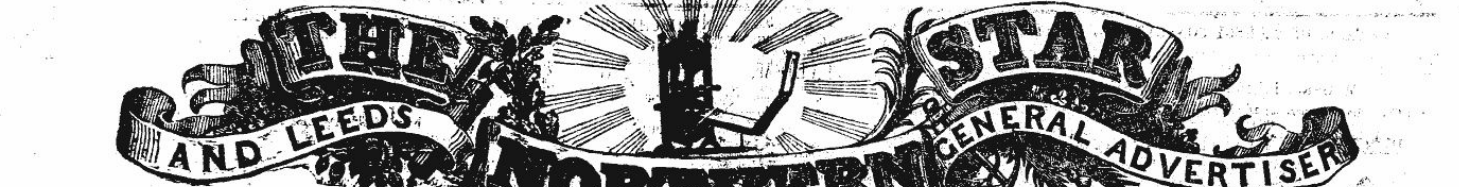
At a few minutes past ten o'clock, the trades and country people began to assemble. The members of the Charter Association met at nine o'clock in the Carpenter's Hall, and the Young Men's Charter Association met in the Granby-row Fields, at the same hour, from which places both parties proceeded to the Square in procession. At twelve o'clock, the signal was given for the united bodies to move off to the Crescent, to meet their illustrious friend. They passed up Oldham-street, Swan-street, Slade-hill, Hyde-croft, Hanging-ditch, Causeway-street, over Victoria-bridge, into Salford, and up Chapel-street, to the Crescent, where they awaited the arrival of the "Man of the People."

At two o'clock Mr. Duncombe arrived, accompanied by Mr. O'Connell, Dr. Huxley, and Mr. Jones, and was received with repeated rounds of cheers which made the welkin ring and the factions stand aghast; and he also told the despicable bawlers for "Free Trade" see that all their efforts to make the demonstration a failure had proved of no avail.

Fabrice Bensimon, *Artisans Abroad* (2023), p. 212

- “The workers divide their attention between their work and the reading of the English Chartist newspaper done by one of their comrades who is paid by them to do this. These men, who have left their country [...] seem to attach a religious significance to this piece of paper that comes from their country.”
- “Not a single syllable is uttered” except for a reader with “[...] a powerful voice which seems to borrow its notes from the voice of a locomotive, declaims to his fellow-workers, all of them being fervid Chartists, the content of the gigantic newspaper from the date to the name of the publisher.”





REPORTS OF MEETINGS

Chartist Intelligence

VOL. II. No. 81. SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1839.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALF-PENNY OR FIVE SHILLINGS PER QUARTER.

WEST-RIDING MEETING.

The largest, most enthusiastic, and most spontaneous meeting ever witnessed in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, was held at Peep Green, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of electing delegates to serve in the General Convention, and of voting an address to Her Majesty, beseeching her to dissolve the Parliament, and to choose such Ministers as would cause the repeal of the laws which the People's Charter is founded to become the law of the land.

A requisition to the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Lansdowne, of the West-Riding, signed by some twenty-four respectable householders, favourable to the cause, was last week presented to his Lordship at his residence in London by a deputation of the friends of the people. His Lordship replied, in a friendly manner, that he would do his best to secure the repeal of the laws which the People's Charter is founded to become the law of the land.

This it would appear, gave moral courage to the great assembly of the Riding. The meeting was held at Peep Green, on Tuesday last, and was attended by a large number of the friends of the people. The meeting was held at Peep Green, on Tuesday last, and was attended by a large number of the friends of the people.

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long-opinion—In whatever way, in fact, they considered. He concluded, they must feel they owed him eternal gratitude—(cheers)—and this was the sentiment which they carried with them to the meeting. (Never, never.) He trusted they never would for his services and the benevolence of mankind; and when they thought their children to pray, he trusted they would teach them to keep the name of O'Connor, and thus do their part to cause his memory to be venerated by generations yet unborn. (Great cheering.)

The Chairman then put the resolution to the meeting, and it was carried with great pleasure in recognition of confidence in the best friend the working classes ever had. The Chairman then put the resolution to the meeting, and it was carried with great pleasure in recognition of confidence in the best friend the working classes ever had.

A vote of thanks to the delegates of the West-Riding for their services in the Convention, and requesting them to continue their services, was then carried, *en bloc*.

The negotiation of Mr. Rider was then put to the meeting, and it was carried with great pleasure in recognition of confidence in the best friend the working classes ever had. The Chairman then put the resolution to the meeting, and it was carried with great pleasure in recognition of confidence in the best friend the working classes ever had.

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Chartist Intelligence

Reports of meetings

Peep Green, ERY

retained!

TO THE MEN OF SHEFFIELD, LEEDS, BRADFORD, AND OTHER TOWNS, IN THE WEST-RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

Newport, Manchester, May 10th, 1839.

BROTHERS CHARTISTS!—I addressed a meeting in Peep Green, on Tuesday last, and was attended by a large number of the friends of the people. The meeting was held at Peep Green, on Tuesday last, and was attended by a large number of the friends of the people.

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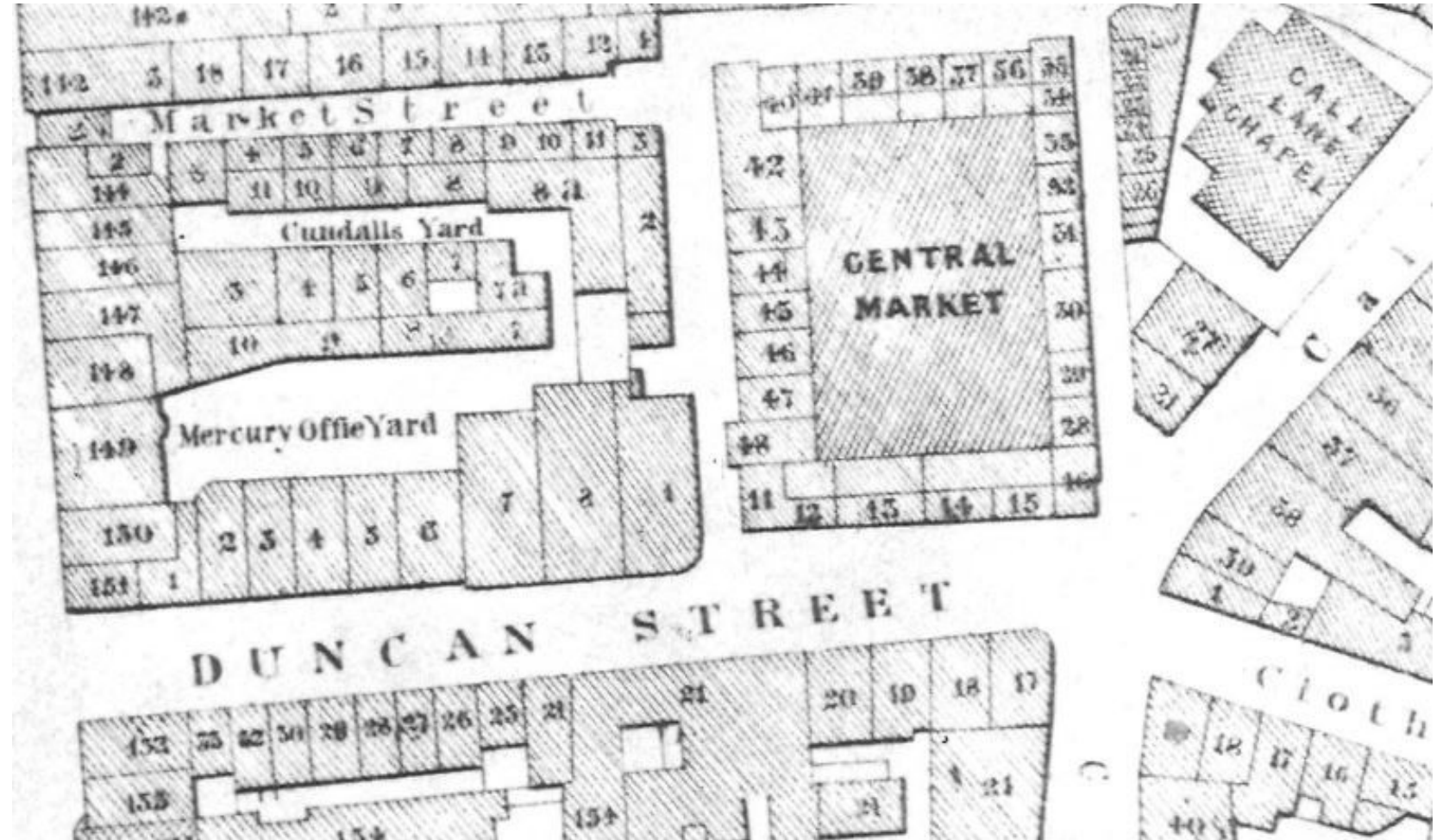
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‘Great West Riding Meeting’, NS, 25/5/1839, p. 1.

Chartist Leeds



Central Library, Leeds, 1844
Kirkgate Ward map, by J.F.
Masser





Leeds publishing network (excl. Stamp Office).^[1]

Image key

Pink: NS office

Yellow: Alice Mann's bookshop and printing off

Green: *Leeds Mercury* office

Blue: *Leeds Times* office

Orange: *Leeds Intelligencer* office

Purple: Leeds Library.

